

HALE KAPS AT THE PRESIDENT

SENATOR TALKS ABOUT "BROW-BEATING SMALLER POWERS."

Caustic Criticism in Explaining Increase in Naval Appropriations—Praises the Democrats—Forecast of Opposition to the Santo Domingo Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—A forecast of determined opposition to the pending treaty with Santo Domingo was given in the debate in the Senate late this afternoon. The Naval Appropriation bill was up, and Senator Hale, in charge of the measure, was questioned by Senator Gorman, the democratic leader, regarding increases by the Senate committee.

Mr. Hale made caustic comment upon certain recent acts of the Administration in foreign affairs and aroused great glee among the Democrats by his sarcastic references to the use of the Marine Corps in "browbeating smaller powers." While Mr. Hale was in the midst of his sharpest criticism of the Administration Mr. Bailey sought to interrupt him, but Mr. Gorman quietly told Mr. Bailey to let Mr. Hale proceed.

Mr. Gorman started the discussion by asking why the Naval Affairs Committee had increased the total sum carried by the bill, after the House, under great pressure, had passed it with the enormous total of \$100,000,000. The annual expense of maintaining the navy, he asserted, would soon reach \$200,000,000. He also found fault with the increase of more than 1,000 men in the Marine Corps and asked Mr. Hale why that increase was made.

"That is a necessary increase," replied Mr. Hale. "The principal object of a large navy in times of peace is to bully small powers, and the Marine Corps is the best instrument to use. That has been the policy of Great Britain for over a century, and any power that imitates England must do the same."

By this time Mr. Hale had the attention of the Senate, and the Democrats gathered in groups and listened eagerly.

"If any Government wants to watch a revolution in little republics about," continued Mr. Hale, "it is convenient and necessary to send vessels of the navy and a force of marines. If a Government decides to take possession of the revenues of a sister republic and proceed to administer its finances, it is convenient and necessary to send vessels of the navy and a force of marines. If a Government decides to take possession of the revenues of a sister republic and proceed to administer its finances, it is convenient and necessary to send vessels of the navy and a force of marines."

"If a half crazy Consul somewhere over in Europe gets into trouble and is beaten in a brawl in which he doesn't get half what he deserves, he calls on the Department for a warship and a warship is sent to bark at the doors of another country. After the warship has been sent and it has been ascertained that the port is an appendage of a small power that had been browbeaten by all the powers of Europe."

"The Marine Corps did this kind of work at Panama," added Mr. Hale. "It did it well. If the army had been called into service at Panama we should have had war down there. The Senator does not appreciate the navy and the Marine Corps in their relation to a world power. The Marine Corps is the least expensive and the most effective of all the agencies required in our new work as a world power."

"The Secretary of the Navy has done splendid work in keeping the Marine Corps in line and causing it to do valuable work. If we had had two regiments down at Panama we would have had war. As it was the trouble was despatched expeditiously without friction."

Messrs. Carmack, Bailey, Foster of Louisiana, Morgan, Overman and half a dozen other Democratic Senators were chuckling over these observations by Mr. Hale. Mr. Gorman himself repressed a laugh with difficulty.

"That's a clear statement," he remarked. Mr. Patterson asked Mr. Hale if the Naval committee was not perhaps criminally aiding and abetting the Navy Department in getting such a large increase of men to be used in intimidating smaller powers.

"That's what Great Britain has always done," reiterated Mr. Hale, "and if we are to imitate her we'll have to do the same. But it is not a large increase, it's a moderate bill."

"I am delighted with the humor of the Senator in calling this a moderate bill," said Mr. Gorman.

It is moderate in its increases, replied Mr. Hale. "I am dealing with the question of future expenditures. Last year we appropriated \$45,000,000 for increase of the navy, and the year before \$40,000,000, and this bill carries only \$15,000,000."

"How much have you obligated the Government to appropriate annually by the increases in this bill?" queried Mr. Gorman. "A year hence we'll have to begin making appropriations. How much does this bill increase the annual appropriations over the present law?"

"With the provisions for more men and new ships," replied Mr. Hale, "the increase is something like \$20,000,000."

EX-MAYOR COOPER DEAD AT 81

HAD A STROKE OF APOPLEXY LAST SUNDAY MORNING EARLY

After Returning From the Union Club, of Which He Was President—Only Son Left by Peter Cooper—President of Cooper Union and Its Benefactor.

Ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, the only son of Peter Cooper who lived to manhood, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 12 Washington Square North, of apoplexy. Mr. Cooper was stricken early last Sunday morning at his home. He had spent the evening before at the Union Club, of which he was the president, and got home about 12:30 A.M. A half hour later came the attack.

Dr. E. L. Partridge was summoned quickly and did all that could be done to make Mr. Cooper comfortable. Mr. Cooper seemed to improve for two days, but on Wednesday there was a turn for the worse. Dr. Edward G. Janeway was called in. Mr. Cooper got no better, and on Friday it was plain that there was little chance of prolonging his life. He was unconscious for sixteen hours before he died. His sister, Mrs. Sarah Amelia Hewitt, widow of Abram S. Hewitt, was with him when he died. So were Mr. Cooper's daughter Edith, Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, her husband, Gen. Bryce, and two of their children, Clare and Cornelia.

Mr. Cooper was in his eighty-first year. For the last few years he had not been active in business, although he was still a member of the firm of Cooper, Hewitt & Co. Until the last year he had seldom missed a day at the firm's office in Burling slip. Mr. Cooper married in 1863 Miss Cornelia Redmond, who was a daughter of James M. Redmond of Trenton, and who died several years ago. Mrs. Bryce is his only child, and Mrs. Hewitt is the only child of Peter Cooper now living.

Edward Cooper was born in this city on Oct. 25, 1824. He went to the public schools and was in Columbia in the class of 1845, but was in delicate health and did not graduate. His father engaged Mr. Hewitt, who had graduated in 1842, to take him abroad as tutor. On the return trip they were shipwrecked and drifted in an open boat for two days, one December day before they were picked up. On their return Peter Cooper took them both into his glove business and into the iron business in the firm of Cooper, Hewitt & Co., which built up the Trenton Iron Works, where there has never been a strike.

Edward Cooper inherited from his father a taste for public service. He was a strong Democrat, and he got actively into harness when, in 1857, Daniel F. Tiemann ran for Mayor against Fernando Wood. Tiemann was elected. He found the Street Cleaning Department badly disorganized, and appointed Mr. Cooper Commissioner with instructions to straighten it out. Mr. Cooper had everything running smoothly within six months, when he handed in his resignation. He held no other office until he was elected Mayor in 1878. He was a delegate to the Charleston Convention of 1860.

He left Tammany with many others when the Twelve friends came to light, and he was an active member of the Committee of Seventy. When Tilden began the reorganization of Tammany Mr. Cooper and Mr. Hewitt were two of his lieutenants. When Tammany was cleaned out to their satisfaction Mr. Cooper returned to the fold. For a time he was leader of the Sixteenth district.

He did not remain in Tammany long, however. John Kelly and a majority of the Tammany leaders were against Tilden when he was nominated for President at St. Louis in 1876. Mr. Cooper was a delegate. He fought tooth and nail for Tilden, and after the nomination he led the regular Democratic organization in the hot campaign. He was nominated as a split in Tammany, with John Kelly at the head of one division and Mr. Cooper at the head of the other, and after the election Mr. Cooper left the organization to Kelly, taking with him the conservative section of the organization. From that grew the Irving Hall Democracy.

This wing of the party fused with the Republicans and the City Democracy against Tammany, and nominated Mr. Cooper for Mayor. He had rather an easy victory. His majority over Augustus Schell was about 20,000 votes—a big lead for those days. As Mayor he for one thing removed the Democratic Police Commissioners, one of them Sidney Nichols, the Tammany man on the board. John Kelly fought him and fought Governor Lucius Robinson, who stood by the Mayor, and the result was the Kelly bolt of 1879 and the election of Cornellius A. Van Dyke.

Before Mr. Cooper left office he had combined with Mr. Hewitt, the late William C. Whitney and William R. Grace in the formation of the Grace Democracy, which elected Mr. Grace Mayor in the fall of 1880. In 1882, when Cleveland was nominated for Governor, Mr. Cooper was mentioned as a candidate before the convention, but would not allow his name to be used. He became chairman of the State executive committee, however, and managed the campaign in which Cleveland won by 192,000 votes. He worked for Cleveland again in 1884, as treasurer of the Democratic national committee. The campaign of 1888, in which he was active again, was his last important work in politics, but he was with the sound money men in 1896. He was a member of the Tilden commission on municipal ownership, which stood out against the proposition reported by the majority of that body, providing that a board representing taxpayers only should direct the finances and expenditures of every municipality. Mr. Cooper took under the terms of his father's will a life interest in half the residuary estate, with the power to dispose thereof by will. He was president of Cooper Union, his father's gift to which he had largely increased; was president of the Trenton Iron Company, and besides the Union Club was a member of the Metropolitan, University and Knickerbocker clubs and of the Century Association. The governors of the Union Club will meet this afternoon to act on his death.

The funeral will be at Grace Church at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

13 BODIES WASHED ASHORE.
Wreckage Marked "Jeannette Woermann" Also Found Near Brest.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
BREST, Feb. 25.—Thirteen bodies have been thrown up on the beach near Brest during the last two days. A quantity of wreckage, including a life buoy marked "Jeannette Woermann," has also been washed ashore.

The condition of the bodies indicates that they had been in the water for a long time.

THE SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED
maintains quick schedule in both directions between New York and St. Augustine. A super train leaving New York every day at 12:25 noon. Office 1112 Broadway.—Adm.

NEW TRAIN FOR MICHIGAN CENTRAL.
Leaves Grand Central Station 1:30 P. M. daily for Detroit, Grand Rapids and Chicago. Arrives New York Central, due Chicago 4:30 P. M.—Adm.

KILLED BY BRIDGE TRAIN.

Man Crushed to Death in Sight of Hundreds of Passengers.

An unidentified man was crushed to death between a car of a local Bridge train and the platform on the Brooklyn side of the Sands street terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge, at 6:15 o'clock last evening, while hundreds of passengers looked on.

Train 54 was just pulling out when Conductor Charles H. Lawless saw the man attempting to jump on the front platform of the second car. He saw him slip and fall between the car and the platform, and rang the bell for the motorman to stop. The train was gathering headway, however, and the man was rolled over and jammed foot by foot the whole length of the platform. He then dropped to the tracks under the third car and was pinned under the truck and against the platform wall.

His groans and cries startled the passengers in the cars and on the platform, and some of them demanded that the cars be thrown from the tracks and the man, who was evidently still alive, released. Roundsmen Quinn blew his whistle for help and called for volunteers. With their aid he attempted to shove the car over.

According to the roundsmen several hundreds of the passengers jumped from the platform to the tracks in every way possible in straightening out the tangle and to put at their disposal all the records in his possession. It was in consideration of this promise, the District Attorney said, that he consented to release the prisoner in the small hall fixed.

Mr. Jerome said that he received information yesterday morning from the lawyers representing the estates which convinced him that Andrews was not fulfilling his part of the agreement. As soon as he learned this Mr. Jerome issued the warrant and put it in the hands of Detective Sergeant McNaught with instructions that it be served at once.

McNaught arrested Andrews about noon, just as he was leaving the office of the Hamilton Storage and Warehouse Company, of which he is said to be treasurer, at 100 East 125th street. The arrest was a surprise to Andrews, and McNaught wasn't able to enlighten him. Andrews telephoned to his counsel, Philip H. Britt, and then accompanied McNaught to the Criminal Courts Building. Britt was waiting for him there.

He had made inquiries as to the cause of Andrews' arrest, but when all hands were pointed to the detective sergeant's office he wasn't any wiser than the prisoner. There was a long wait before District Attorney Jerome could be reached by telephone, and it was almost 6 o'clock when the prisoner was led to the Tombs and locked up.

The lawyers representing the estates interested refused last night to discuss the case. They said the District Attorney had been informed of the facts in detail and that they would leave it to him to make any statements regarding the criminal prosecution that might be deemed necessary.

Mr. Jerome said that he had no definite knowledge as to the amount of money that was supposed to be owing from the estates and he doubted whether the executors themselves could tell that. There seemed to be no doubt, though, he said, that it greatly exceeded the amount of the cash bail.

Andrews was indicted on the complaint of William O. Green, a nephew of Andrew H. Green and a trustee of the Green estate. Technically, he is charged with forgery in the second degree. The indictment is based on a check drawn on the Title Guaranty and Trust Company for \$4,800.45. It bears what purports to be the signature of William O. Green, trustee.

TRAIN HALTED BY A BLOW.
Italian's Sledge Puts Pennsylvania's Signal Service Out of Business.

With a single blow of his sledgehammer a well meaning Italian put the signal system at the passenger terminal of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Jersey City temporarily out of business yesterday afternoon and delayed the arrival and departure of thousands of passengers.

A piece of iron from a passing car fell onto the tracks just outside the big train shed at 3 o'clock and broke a switch. A gang was put to work to repair the damage and this is where the Italian got in his fine work.

It was up to him to drive a spike, and he did his best. He sent it through a conduit containing twenty wires connecting with the interlocking switch system and not every one of them in two. All the danger signals in the yard immediately became useless and it was necessary to operate the signals by hand. This was slow work.

In the meanwhile trains were stalled, until there was a line of them reaching through the Jersey City yards and the Bergen cut all the way to Marion. The service was practically lay out of business for an hour. Only one train was run at a time and the utmost care was exerted at the switches to prevent accidents.

A new switch was put in in less than an hour to replace the broken one, but it was nearly 8 o'clock before the system of wires was started in working order. A Pennsylvania Railroad official said:

ESTATES PUT ANDREWS IN JAIL

LAWYERS SAY HE HAS NOT TURNED OVER ALL RECORDS.

Whatever the Shortage Is in the Ogden and Green Properties, It Is Far More Than the Cash Bail and He's Locked Up on the Forgery Indictment.

Lyman S. Andrews, manager of the Andrew H. Green and William B. Ogden estates, who, after he had been indicted for forgery, surrendered himself on Feb. 8 to the District Attorney's office and was released in \$5,000 cash bail, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Mr. Jerome and committed to the Tombs without bail.

It was said when Andrews was released that he had brought back with him the books and papers of the estates and handed them over to Sackett & McQuaid, the attorneys for the Andrew H. Green estate. Without these papers and books the executors were unable to get any definite idea of the financial affairs of the estates, although it was estimated after the disappearance of Andrews that \$150,000 or more was missing.

According to a statement made by District Attorney Jerome yesterday, after the arrest he had received evidence which had satisfied him that Andrews had not turned over all the records of the estates, and it was on account of this that he was rearrested.

Mr. Jerome said that Andrews had promised after his first arrest to cooperate with the executors of the estates in every way possible in straightening out the tangle and to put at their disposal all the records in his possession. It was in consideration of this promise, the District Attorney said, that he consented to release the prisoner in the small hall fixed.

Mr. Jerome said that he received information yesterday morning from the lawyers representing the estates which convinced him that Andrews was not fulfilling his part of the agreement. As soon as he learned this Mr. Jerome issued the warrant and put it in the hands of Detective Sergeant McNaught with instructions that it be served at once.

McNaught arrested Andrews about noon, just as he was leaving the office of the Hamilton Storage and Warehouse Company, of which he is said to be treasurer, at 100 East 125th street. The arrest was a surprise to Andrews, and McNaught wasn't able to enlighten him. Andrews telephoned to his counsel, Philip H. Britt, and then accompanied McNaught to the Criminal Courts Building. Britt was waiting for him there.

He had made inquiries as to the cause of Andrews' arrest, but when all hands were pointed to the detective sergeant's office he wasn't any wiser than the prisoner. There was a long wait before District Attorney Jerome could be reached by telephone, and it was almost 6 o'clock when the prisoner was led to the Tombs and locked up.

The lawyers representing the estates interested refused last night to discuss the case. They said the District Attorney had been informed of the facts in detail and that they would leave it to him to make any statements regarding the criminal prosecution that might be deemed necessary.

Mr. Jerome said that he had no definite knowledge as to the amount of money that was supposed to be owing from the estates and he doubted whether the executors themselves could tell that. There seemed to be no doubt, though, he said, that it greatly exceeded the amount of the cash bail.

Andrews was indicted on the complaint of William O. Green, a nephew of Andrew H. Green and a trustee of the Green estate. Technically, he is charged with forgery in the second degree. The indictment is based on a check drawn on the Title Guaranty and Trust Company for \$4,800.45. It bears what purports to be the signature of William O. Green, trustee.

ACTOR HURT BY REVOLVER.

Cartridge Explodes Too Soon—"Duel in the Snow" Show Stopped.

E. J. Connelly, who as *Marquis Paul* fights a pistol duel with Silvers the clown in "The Duel in the Snow," at the Colonial Theatre, was severely injured at last night's performance by the premature explosion of a cartridge in his revolver. The mishap ended the play, which was nearly over anyway.

The cartridge exploded when it was not in its proper place in the revolver. A piece of the cartridge struck Connelly in the left eye. His face was filled with powder.

When the curtain was rung down Policeman O'Mara sent a call to Roosevelt Hospital for an ambulance. The doctors worked over Connelly all night. They thought that he would not lose the sight of his injured eye.

The accident threw the chorus girls into a panic.

WATCHMAN SHOT BURGLAR.

Reserves in Brooklyn Search Block for the Wounded Man.

At an early hour this morning the reserves of the Grand avenue station in Brooklyn were searching the block on which Dr. G. J. Goubeaud, a veterinary surgeon, lives, at 855 Pacific street, trying to find a burglar Dr. Goubeaud's watchman says he shot.

Shortly before midnight the veterinary's wife was awakened by the bark of a pet dog which is allowed to run loose in the kennels in the rear of the house. Mrs. Goubeaud looked out of a window and saw a strange man holding the poodle. She screamed and her cries were heard by Joseph Konk, the watchman employed by a her husband.

A few minutes later Konk was on the roof of a stable owned by the veterinary and on an adjoining roof was a man, Konk fired at him and he says the fellow rolled off the roof into a snowbank. The police found the impression of his body in the snow and a lot of footprints.

Two attempts have been made to rob Dr. Goubeaud's kennels within a week. He has eight valuable dogs on his property.

\$3,000,000 FOR A FARM.

Big Price at First Sale of the Schenley Estate in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 25.—The first sale of property from the Schenley estate in Pittsburgh was made to-day when Charles Donnelly, acting in conjunction with three members of the Nicola family, paid \$3,000,000 for a large dairy farm on 108 acres in the heart of Pittsburgh's residence district.

The Schenley dairy farm is near the Hotel Schenley and also near Schenley Park, which was donated to Pittsburgh years ago by the late Mrs. Mary Schenley.

Mr. Donnelly has promised to expend not less than \$10,000,000 in improving the property within the next ten years. It is understood that one of the most exclusive residential districts of any city in the country will be set up by Mr. Donnelly and his people. The 103 acres will be divided into 1,000 lots of equal size.

CONFESSED IN HER SLEEP.

Husband Told of Wife's Affection for Another and Divorce Follows.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 25.—Gathering evidence of his wife's affection for another man from her talk in her sleep, Mann F. Wagely obtained an absolute divorce from her in Circuit Court No. 2 to-day. Mr. Wagely testified that one night while his wife was asleep at his side he heard her talking in her sleep to some one whom she addressed as "Billy." As his name was Mann, he listened attentively and finally learned from the unconscious lips of his wife that she loved another man.

Mr. Wagely said that he aroused his wife and told her what he had heard her say. She denied having said it and became so angry that he finally left the room, pursued by a large packing box, which he said his wife threw after him. The confession made in her sleep by Mrs. Wagely was borne out by the evidence of several witnesses who testified on behalf of her husband.

JACK CHINN SEES ROOSEVELT.

"My Kind of a Man: He Does Things," Says the Kentuckian.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Col. Jack Chinn of Kentucky made an early call on President Roosevelt this morning to pay his respects.

"Roosevelt is my kind of a man," said Col. Jack. "He does things. Changed my politics? Not at all; I am a Roosevelt-Bryan Democrat."

G. S. BOUTWELL VERY ILL.

Former Governor of Massachusetts Has Pneumonia—Condition Is Serious.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—Former Governor George S. Boutwell is dangerously ill at his home in Groton. The statesman was suffering from a cold, which early to-day developed into pneumonia. Dr. W. B. Warren, who has been attending him, says that his condition is extremely serious because of his advanced age. This morning the condition of the patient was such that an urgent call was sent to the city to Dr. F. Shattuck, the lung specialist, who went to Groton at once.

GROWS GREEN CARNACTIONS.

California Florist Produces the Flower After Experimenting for Six Years.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 25.—Several green carnations were shown in a florist's window here to-day. The flowers are like other carnations except that their petals are tinged with vivid green, which radiates from the centre to the edge in deep stripes.

HOW JAPAN STANDS NOW.

NOT SEEKING PEACE, BUT READY FOR IT ON CERTAIN TERMS.

Minister Takahira Says Those Terms Must Insure Lasting Peace—Doesn't Deny That He Saw the President—Won't Say What Took Place Between Them.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese Minister, was induced to-day to prepare a statement in which he denied that "Japan gave expression to the desire for peace," but admitted that "Japan is ready for peace on such reasonable terms as to insure lasting peace."

Mr. Takahira did not deny, however, that he saw President Roosevelt and made known to him the terms upon which the Japanese Government would agree to end the war; in fact, he admitted, at the time he furnished his carefully written statement, that he had seen the President, but did not wish to disclose what had taken place between them.

It is evident from certain circumstances that Mr. Takahira was led to believe that the impression had been created that Japan had sued for peace, and was anxious to counteract that impression. With all due respect to the Japanese Minister, the fact remains, and has not been contradicted by him, that Mr. Takahira called on President Roosevelt and told him the conditions upon which the Japanese Government would enter into peace negotiations with Russia, and that while he did not ask the President to communicate these conditions to Russia, they were telegraphed to the United States Minister at St. Petersburg, with instructions to make them known informally to the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Takahira's statement follows: "On such matters of great importance and delicacy, it is my opinion that as a rule it is much easier to obtain inaccurate information regarding the actual situation, and, therefore, it is not unnatural that the public is misled more or less through misapprehension or understatement in the press. Moreover, it has been clearly understood from the outset that Japan has not been fighting for the sake of fighting, but she was forced to wage for the sake of a principle, and as the result has been so far in favor of Japan and she has been fortunately a victor at every battle on land or sea, it seemed to have created a general impression that Japan can make overtures without so much inconvenience as would be otherwise, and that it must be in which is in a position to take the initiative in ending the war."

"Consequently this impression has led to have created rumors that Japan desires expression to the desire for peace. But there is not a bit of truth in the rumor. You can deny it on my authority and without reservation. You will readily understand whether Japan can make such overtures or not if you pay a little attention to the actual circumstances as known to everybody."

"While it is true that Japan has been favored with success of arms so far, it is equally true that it has made no apparent effect upon Russia and she has been constantly declaring through her representatives that she will fight till the end or until she wins one or more decisive battles. We think it but natural for such a large country as Russia, with so enormous strength of men and so extraordinary amount of resources, to think of a final success of the war with us. We have therefore prepared to fight as long as necessary, and it was only some weeks ago that the Imperial Diet voted for the war budget for the coming fiscal year—from April, 1905, to March, 1906—and every necessary measure is being taken to conduct the war at least for another year."

"Under the circumstances you can safely say that although Japan is ready for peace on such reasonable terms as to insure lasting peace, as has always been the case, she knows she cannot make it with a nation which is not in the same frame of mind, and it is unreasonable to expect us to make any suggestion in that direction and even more so to formulate the terms of peace, which are in a great measure to depend upon the progress of the war."

"Suppose you and I make a quarrel, although there is no likelihood of such unfortunate occurrence, and I succeed in throwing you on the floor once or twice by means of jiu-jitsu, in spite of your vigor or youth and also of your superior physical condition, and you are so much offended that you want to revenge yourself. Do you think I can make overtures to come to good terms of friendship? No, decidedly not."

"In the same way, if Japan proposes peace at the present juncture, it is more than certain that she cannot get it but by a great sacrifice of the advantageous position which she has gained at an enormous cost of life and treasure. Therefore the peace talk some days ago, you can surely believe, was not created in Japan, but somewhere outside my country."

MISS ROOSEVELT TO GO.

Will Join Secretary Taft's Party for Trip in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Secretary of War Taft's excursion to the Philippines in July, to last three months in all, will be participated in by a number of Congressmen, but the names of those who intend to go have not been made public.

It has been definitely decided that Miss Alice Roosevelt will accompany Mr. Taft, and that Mrs. Taft will go with her. Miss Roosevelt, who has been an active worker of the National Red Cross.

The trip will begin early in July. The party will spend one month in going, one in the archipelago, with possibly a side trip to Japan, and the remaining month in returning to this country.

OELRICHS'S OSIER JOKE.

Invites Frisco Brokers to Attend Chloroforming of Bank President Murphy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Hermann Oelrichs, who is as well known in New York as in San Francisco, created a sensation on "Change today" when invitations which he issued yesterday were shown. These invitations, which were addressed to about twenty-five members of the Pacific Union Club, read:

"You are cordially invited to be present at the chloroforming of S. G. Murphy by the Prof. Oelrichs method at the St. Francis Hotel on Feb. 29 at 11 o'clock G. M. Omit flowers (unless artificial)."

The joke lies in the fact that Mr. Murphy, though president of the First National Bank and a millionaire, is extremely unpopular because of certain economical traits like those of Russell Sage.

SWALLOWED THE DIAMONDS.

The Real Ones; Hess Left Phony Stones in Jeweller's Tray—Surgeon Advises Heists.

A young man who says he is Louis Hess of 33 Attorney street entered Harry Lewkowitz's jewelry store, directly opposite the Eldridge street station, last night and told the jeweller that he thought he would buy an unset diamond for his best girl.

Lewkowitz produced a tray containing a number of real diamonds, but Hess, he caught Hess substituting two phony stones for two good ones. As Hess ran to the door he swallowed the two good stones.

The jeweller grabbed Hess and set up a yell that brought a score of cops from the station across the way. They took charge of Hess and got him to admit that he had swallowed two good diamonds.

"How will I get them?" shouted the jeweller. "The police must get them for me." Just then an ambulance from the Gouverneur Hospital stopped at the police station in answer to a sick and destitute call. Ambulance Surgeon Hammel was invited to look at the prisoner. The cops explained their trouble to him.

"I might try a stomach pump," said he. "Do," replied the cops in chorus.

Hess, the prisoner, was stretched out on a counter in the jewelry store, much against his will, and the stomach pump was got working on him. He groaned and said he was in great pain. The exertions of the ambulance surgeon didn't produce the diamonds.

The surgeon had a couple of good suggestions, however, and the cops proceeded to take advantage of them